

PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11) 1 570 067

1 570 067

(21) Application No. 50926/75 (22) Filed 11 Dec. 1975

(23) Complete Specification filed 9 Dec. 1976

(44) Complete Specification published 25 June 1980

(51) INT CL³ G01N 21/21

(52) Index at acceptance

G1A A4 C13 C3 C8 C9 CF D4 G10 G12 G7 R7 S13 S3 T15
T24

(72) Inventor ROLF KARL GUNDERMANN

(19)



(54) A POLARIMETER

(71) We, OPTICAL ACTIVITY LIMITED, A British Company of 48, The Broadway, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 2HP, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a polarimeter. In particular, the invention concerns a polarimeter of the kind comprising a polariser and an analyser, one of which has a fixed orientation and the other of which is rotatable about its axis. In such a polarimeter the rotatable polariser or analyser is rotated at constant speed about its axis and the resulting modulation of the light intensity is detected by a light detector arranged to detect the intensity of light transmitted by the analyser. The electrical output signal of the light detector in these circumstances is a \sin^2 waveform of two cycles per revolution of the analyser. When a sample, the optical activity of which is to be measured, is placed between the polariser and the analyser, the phase of the output signal of the light detector is shifted in relation to the angular position of the polariser or analyser by an amount which is proportional to the optical rotation introduced by the sample. Measurement of this phase shift in the output signal of the detector thus gives a measure of the optical activity of the sample.

Known polarimeters of this kind have employed electrical signals of sinusoidal waveform to control a motor driving the polariser or analyser and have used analogue methods of determining the phase shift in the output signal of the light detector. Efforts to improve such known polarimeters have concentrated on attempts to improve the synchronism of the rotation of the polariser or analyser in relation to the controlling waveform and attempts to obviate the inherent drawbacks in the analogue phase shift measurement. However, the known polarimeters remain relatively inaccurate.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved polarimeter using digital techniques.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a polarimeter including a polariser and an analyser, one of which has a fixed orientation and the other of which is rotatable about its axis, in which polarimeter a stepper motor is arranged to rotate the rotatable polariser or analyser and is driven in synchronism with clock pulses so that each step of the motor corresponds to a predetermined number of clock pulses.

In one embodiment of a polarimeter according to the invention, the phase of an output signal from light detector responsive to the intensity of light transmitted through the polariser and analyser is compared with the phase of a digital signal derived from the clock pulses to determine the optical activity of a sample disposed between the polariser and the analyser.

According to a preferred form of the invention, a first digital signal derived from the clock pulses is maintained in a fixed phase relationship with respect to the output signal of the light detector and the phase of the said first digital signal is compared with the phase of a second digital signal which is also derived from the clock pulses.

Advantageously, the optical activity is determined by a counter which is enabled to count the clock pulses during a period when the first and second digital signals have the same logic state.

The first digital signal may be derived from the clock pulses by means of a first divider the phase of whose output signal is controlled by a phase detector which compares the phase of the output signal delivered by the light detector with the phase of the output signal of the first divider.

The second digital signal may be derived from the clock pulses by means of a second divider, means being provided to start the second divider in synchronism with the first divider.

In order that the invention may be readily understood, an embodiment thereof will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which the single Figure is a schematic block diagram

of a polarimeter embodying the invention.

Referring to FIGURE 1, a polarimeter embodying the invention includes a light source 1 constituted by a tungsten filament lamp and a collimator. The collimated light from the source 1 passes in turn through a narrow band precision interference filter 2, a polariser 3 having a fixed optical orientation and an analyser 4 which is rotatable about its axis. A light detector 5, in the form of a photo-voltaic silicon diode operated in the current mode, detects the intensity of the light transmitted by the analyser and delivers an electrical output signal proportional to the detected light intensity. A sample 6, the optical activity of which is to be measured, can be introduced between the polariser 3 and the analyser 4.

In use, the analyser 4 is rotated at constant speed, so that the output electrical signal of the detector 5 has a \sin^2 waveform of two cycles per revolution of the analyser. When an optically active sample 6 is introduced between the polariser and analyser, the phase of the \sin^2 waveform is shifted relative to the angular position of the analyser by an amount which is proportional to the optical rotation produced by the sample 6. This shift in phase is measured by the polarimeter to determine the optical activity of the sample.

The analyser 4 is rigidly connected to the rotor of a stepper motor 7 which is driven in synchronism with digital clock pulses delivered by a clock 8 so that each step of the motor corresponds to a predetermined number of clock pulses. The output of the clock 8 is reduced in frequency by a factor of 1500 in a frequency divider 9 and is then applied to the stepper motor 7 via motor drivers 24. The motor 7 performs 48 steps per revolution so that 72000 cycles of the clock 8 are required for each motor revolution, each clock cycle therefore representing an angle of 5 thousandths of a degree.

The light detector 5 produces a current output which is converted to a corresponding voltage in a current-to-voltage converter 10. The resulting output voltage of the converter 10 is amplified by an amplifier 11, provided with automatic gain control to compensate for substantial signal attenuation which can occur when using light-absorbing samples, and fed to a phase-error detector 12 which also receives the output of a variable phase divider 13 connected to the clock 8. The variable phase divider 13 divides the frequency of the clock pulses by 36000 to obtain a first digital signal having a frequency identical to that of the output signal delivered by the light detector 5. The phases of the first digital signal and the output signal of the light detector 5 are compared in the phase-error detector 12 which delivers an error signal to a voltage-to-frequency converter 14 connected to control the variable phase divider 13 so as

to vary the phase of the first digital signal. The phase-error detector 12 and the converter 14 maintain the first digital signal exactly 90° out of phase with the output signal of the light detector 5.

A reference frequency divider 15 is also connected to the clock 8 and serves to divide the frequency of the clock pulses by 36000 to provide a second digital signal having a frequency identical to that of the output signal of the light detector 5. The reference divider 15 is free running. However, the reference divider 15 can be synchronised with the variable phase divider 13 by depressing a reset push button 16 connected to a reset device 17. When the button 17 is depressed, the reference divider 15 is reset and re-started in synchronism with the first digital signal delivered by the variable phase divider 13.

A normally disabled counter 18 has a count input connected to the clock 8 and a control input connected to a phase difference detector 19 which receives the first and second digital signals from the variable and reference dividers respectively. The difference detector compares the first and second digital signals during each cycle of the first digital signal and enables the counter 18 for the part of each cycle during which the first and second digital signals are both in the logic state 1, such part of the cycle corresponding to the phase difference between the first and second digital signals and hence to the phase shift of the output signal of the light detector 5 relative to the phase of the clock pulses. The number of clock pulses counted each cycle by the counter 18 thus gives an accurate indication of the phase shift.

The count achieved by the counter 18 is transferred at the end of each cycle of the detector signal to a display device 20 where the count is recorded in a memory and used to drive a digital display. By changing the division ratios of the three frequency dividers 9, 13 and 15, different scale factors can be obtained. The frequency of the clock 8 is selectable within a range of 270 KHz to 500 KHz to provide about four revolutions per second of the analyser regardless of the scale factor selected.

A polarity detector 23 stores the logic state of the reference divider 15 which is present during the positive-going transition of the output signal of the variable divider 13 to indicate the phase relationship between the output signals of the two dividers and thus the polarity of the optical activity of the sample.

The output signal of the light detector 5 is monitored by a low signal detector 21 which causes the digital display of the device 20 to flash if the strength of such output signal is insufficient.

A velocity feedback is applied to the phase-error detector 12 by a velocity feedback gen-

erator 22 which monitors the output signal of the voltage-to-frequency converter 14 and the output signal of the amplifier 11 and which produces negative feedback proportional to the amplitude of the output signal of the amplifier and to the magnitude of the error signal from converter 14. This velocity dependent negative feedback stabilises the operation of the loop comprising amplifier 11, detector 12 and converter 14, which loop otherwise has a tendency to oscillate.

Various changes can be made in the above described embodiment of the invention. For example, whilst the polariser 3 of fixed orientation precedes the rotatable analyser 4 in the light path from light source 1 to light detector 5 in the above embodiment, it is envisaged that a rotatable polariser may precede a fixed orientation analyser in other embodiments.

Attention is directed to co-pending Application No. 48390/78 (Serial No. 1,570,068) which is divided from the present Specification.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A polarimeter including a polariser and an analyser, one of which has a fixed orientation and the other of which is rotatable about its axis, in which polarimeter a stepper motor is arranged to rotate the rotatable polariser or analyser and is driven in synchronism with clock pulses so that each step of the motor corresponds to a predetermined number of clock pulses.

2. A polarimeter according to claim 1, wherein the phase of an output signal from a light detector responsive to the intensity of light transmitted through the polariser and analyser is compared with the phase of a digital signal derived from the clock pulses to determine the optical activity of a sample disposed between the polariser and the analyser.

3. A polarimeter according to claim 2,

wherein a first digital signal derived from the clock pulses is maintained in a fixed phase relationship with respect to the output signal of the light detector and the phase of the said first digital signal is compared with the phase of a second digital signal which is also derived from the clock pulses.

4. A polarimeter according to claim 3, wherein the optical activity is determined by a counter which is enabled to count the clock pulses during a period when the first and second digital signals have the same logic state.

5. A polarimeter according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the first digital signal is derived from the clock pulses by means of a first divider the phase of whose output signal is controlled by a phase detector which compares the phase of the output signal delivered by the light detector with the phase of the output signal of the first divider.

6. A polariser according to claim 5, wherein the second digital signal is derived from the clock pulses by means of a second divider, means being provided to start the second divider in synchronism with the first divider.

7. A polarimeter substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

FORRESTER, KETLEY & CO.,

Chartered Patent Agents,
Forrester House,
52 Bounds Green Road,
London N11 2EY
— and also at —
Rutland House,
148 Edmund Street,
Birmingham B3 2LD
— and —

Scottish Provident Building,
29 St. Vincent Place,
Glasgow G1 2DT,
Agents for the Applicants.

